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Internal Migration of Foreign-Born in US: Impacts of Population Concentration and Risk Aversion

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by

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Abstract

Internal migration in the US has been declining since the 1990s and research has mostly focused on labor market dynamics and aging population to explain the migration trends. This paper analyzes migration patterns of foreign-born groups in the US from 2000 to 2019. Along with the migration determinants such as education and employment, the paper focuses on population concentration as a factor that shapes foreign-born decisions to relocate in the US. Population concertation is defined to be a measure of how geographically concentrated each foreign-born group is across the US. I find that the likelihood of migrating to another state decreases with higher population concentration of the same foreign-born group at the current state of residence. I further examine what determines population concentration and emphasize on the role of risk aversion. Empirical analysis shows that higher risk aversion leads to higher population concentration in the current state of residence. A theoretical model of migration is built to demonstrate their relationship, and the results show the two variables are interrelated.

1. Introduction

Since the 1990s, internal migration has been declining in the United States for both out-of-state and within-state migration. In analyzing the patterns for internal migration, many economists have focused on the aging population, housing and labor markets that affect the migration of the US population as a whole. For instance, Molly, Smith and Wozniak's (2014) research proves that internal migration trends are driven by a decrease in job changing and in labor market dynamics. Whereas, Kaplan and Schulhofer (2015) discuss how geographical specificity and availability of information about locations contribute to the decline in internal migration. However, in this paper, I analyze internal migration patterns by focusing on the foreign-born population in the US. Data from IPUMS-CPS (Current Population Survey) indicates that 16% of annual out-of-state movers from 2000 to 2019 were foreign-born. CPS surveys also reveal that even among the foreign-born population, there are distinct characteristics and reasons for migration depending on their country of origin. For example, some ethnic groups, such as Asians, tend to relocate more to states with higher concentration of Asians (Roger and Henning, 1999). Others tend to take more risk in relocation decisions, depending on their employment and education status. These patterns show that there are significant differences in the characteristics of foreign-born groups that might help to explain aspects of internal migration trends in the US.

Thus, this research paper analyzes relocation patterns and decisions of foreign-born groups in the US from 2000 to 2019. Using individual-level data from CPS, I empirically examine the factors that drive internal migration of foreign-born groups such employment and education. Among the factors, I particularly draw attention to how population concentration affects relocation decisions of foreign-born groups. I define population concentration as a measurement of how geographically concentrated people from each foreign-born group are across the US. I find that higher population concentrations at the current state of residence negatively impacts the likelihood of migrating to another state. I continue to examine what determines population concentration and the role of risk aversion that shape this dynamics.

Choosing self-employment as a measurement of risk aversion, I further argue that population concentration and group-level risk aversion are interrelated. I also provide a theoretical model of migration to illustrate this relationship. In the model, migration decisions are dependent on income, population concentration and risk aversion. Considering foreign-born people from the same country, the model shows how groups with higher risk aversion respond to changes in population concentrations.

2. Literature Review

Research conducted by Roger and Henning (1999) adds to the empirical studies focusing on geographical concentrations of US-born and foreign-born groups within the US for two time periods: 1975-80 and 1985-90. They examine population concentration as a factor that could change how likely people are to move to areas that have a high concentration of people from similar backgrounds. For foreign-born people, they divide birthplace into different foreign-born categories: Latin America, Europe and Asia while they categorize native born into Northeasterners, Midwesterners, Southerners and Westerners. Their findings suggest that geographical concentration has a significant impact on migration patterns of foreign-born groups. They predict that Asian-born have an increasing chance of being concentrated in areas with other Asians, while European-born will be more distributed in their locations in the future periods. In a similar field of research, Newbold (1999) explores whether there is an increase in population concentration or dispersion when foreign-born populations move for the second time in the US. Instead of analyzing how population affects foreign-born internal migration, he examines the reverse effect of how internal migration can affect population concentration. He focuses on "immigrant magnets" such as San Francisco and Miami which have large immigrant inflows. He finds that foreign-born are highly concentrated in the metropolitan areas, and the level of concentration varies depending on the birthplace people are born in. For instance, Dominican-born are usually concentrated in New York while Cubans and Canadians dominate Miami and Los Angeles, respectively. His findings also reinforce Rogers' assertions that Asians and Latin Americans are more likely to be concentrated in specific geographical areas. In my

paper, I expand upon the above research to explore how geographical concentration affects the likelihood of internal migration for foreign-born groups.

On the theoretical side, I build a model relating population concentration with risk aversion in the foreign-born population from the same country. This refers to an outmigration model, utilizing push-pull migration theory. Borjas and Bratsberg's (1994) outmigration model focuses on migration of foreign-born people from the US back to their source country. This model considers motives for relocating out of the US, opportunities in the US, and actual and expected wages in the source country. These variables are captured in the model as expected benefits and costs of outmigration. Based on that, they construct inequalities to model what variables will push a foreign-born individual to migrate out of the US or continue living in the US. My theoretical model further relates to the push-pull migration theory which categorizes macroeconomic factors in the current place of residence as pull or push factors (Deshmukh, 2018). For example, pull factors could include better labor market and economic stability while push factors would consist of political instability or war. Based on these factors, the model is established to track migration decisions of each individual.

While my research paper highlights population concentration and risk, different components of these models and prior research are considered to model how relocation decisions for foreign-born groups change overtime in the US. I also examine how level of risk aversion changes the composition of population concentration and internal migration patterns as a whole.

3. Empirical Research and Findings

This section first focuses on who among foreign-born are moving and characteristics associated with their moves by broadly grouping foreign-born into these categories: European, Asian, African and Central/South Americans. I document reasons of migration for foreign-born migration related to employment, education, and population concentration. I then draw attention to people from the 26

largest foreign-born population in the US to analyze how likelihood of migration changes with population and how population concentration is affected by their level of risk aversion. The main findings from this empirical research are: (1) From 2000 to 2019, European-born, Asian-born, and African-born had higher migration rates in the US relative to Central/South American-born. (2) Individuals who have higher education or are unemployed are more likely to relocate. (3) Internal migration of the foreign-born groups is higher when there is a lower population concentration in the current state of residence. (4) Self-employment, which corresponds to being less risk averse, has a negative effect on population concentration.

3.1: Data Source and Methods

The data is from CPS, which provides microdata of individuals in the US, including migration status. Under the assumption that independent migration decisions occur most frequently in a person's working age years, I include observations within the age range of 22 to 55 years old. Additionally, I only look into observations where an individual is the household head. After making these two restrictions, the dataset used for this paper consists of 950,099 observations from 2000 to 2019. These 950,099 respondents include both US and foreign-born, who either migrate or stay at the same house they were living in one year ago. For the purpose of this research, the primary measure of internal migration is defined to only include state-to-state migrations in the US. This is because within state migration does not include enough information to identify whether a move is to a different house in the same location or a substantial change in location.

The analysis in this section is first done by grouping all individuals into five main categories: North American-born, Central/South American-born, European-born, Asian-born and African-born. The main variables discussed are migration rates, education, employment, population concentration, self-employment and other demographics such as age, marital status, and sex. After calculating migration

rates based on country of origin, I construct the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index to identify population concentrations of each foreign-born group across the US. The formula used is:

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^{N} s_i^2$$

In the Index equation, H refers to population concentration of a group, N for each state, i for individual in the data and s for population share of each group. This generates a measure of how concentrated each group of foreign-born is in each state of the US. If the index approaches 1, it means all the people in one group are geographically concentrated in only one state in the US while the closer the index is to 0, the more distributed people from the same country of origin are.

3.2: Summary Statistics

Summary statistics in table 1 highlight the migration factors: employment, self-employment, and education, and other demographics such as sex, age, and population share in the US based on broad regions. In the sample used for this research, Central/South American-born has the highest population shares among the foreign-born, which is mostly driven by a large population of Mexicans. All foreign-born groups have similar compositions of sex, age, and shares of employed individuals. However, considerable difference is noted in educated proportions of European-born and Asian-born, which denotes higher levels of education attainment. Sixty-eight percent of Asian-born population in the US have acquired education higher than the college level. People from Central/South America show the lowest level of education.

Figure 1 plots migration rates by five regions associated to each respondent's birth region and the graph generally shows a declining internal migration trend for both US born and foreign-born groups. While other regions show a consistent decrease in trends, migration patterns of African-born fluctuates within the years from 2000 to 2019. Despite having lower shares of population, European-born, Asian-born and African-born show higher migration rates compared to other regions at rates of 2.5%, 2.9% and

3.0% respectively. Using the Herfindahl Index of population concentration (H), table 2 compares the degree of geographical concentration of foreign-born groups. The closer the index is to 1, the more geographically concentrated a group is. Among the foreign-born, Central/South American-born show the highest geographical concentration at a H value of 0.20, followed by Asian-born at 0.14. European-born and African-born, on the other hand, are more distributed geographically across the US. Data also shows that most of the Asian-born are concentrated in states such as California while Central/South Americans group more in Florida and European-Born are concentrated most in New York. California, Florida, Texas and New York are found to be the states with the most geographically concentrated foreign-born groups.

When analyzing internal migration of foreign-born groups by regions, it is important to notice that people from the same region are still a heterogenous set of individuals since they come from different countries and may have different factors affecting their migration patterns. Hence, I narrow down my research by considering individuals from 26 countries, which are selected based on having the highest population shares among the foreign-born in the US. People born in these countries also demonstrate the most significant trends for internal migration in the US due to their larger population sizes. Table 3 captures summary statistics of the migration factors for people from 26 countries of origin. The table is ranked in descending order of foreign-born population shares in the US. As stated above in region analysis, Asian-born and European-born relocate at a higher rate among the foreign-born and figure 2 highlights that Indians record the highest migration rate at 4.7%, followed by South Koreans, Chinese and English. Despite relatively larger population sizes, Mexicans and most Central/South American-born show the lowest migration rates. Figure 3 further relates migration rates to education for people from these 26 countries. For 2000 to 2019 period, Asian-born such as Indians, Chinese, Taiwanese and South Koreans in the US have a relatively larger share of the educated population and also correspond to higher migration rates. The plot also illustrates that most of Central/South American-born such as people from Mexico, El Salvador, Dominican Republic and Guatemala show lower levels of education attainment and relocate at

a lower rate. This data generally shows an upward sloping trend between migration rates and education. The relationship of likelihood to migrate with education and employment are further explored in the next section of regressions.

In terms of population concentration for individuals in these 26 countries, table 3 depicts that Cuban-born are the most concentrated across the states in the US with a H value of 0.6, followed by people from Haiti and Dominican Republic. This means that these groups of people tend to live in areas where large groups of people from the same country of origin live. On the other hand, European-born such as Germans and English are more distributed across the states. Although I previously show in table 2 that Asian-born have a H value of 0.16, the level of population concentration still varies among Asian-born from different countries. For instance, Indian-born have a 0.07 value for H, showing less geographical concentration while Taiwanese and Vietnamese are more concentrated across the state, with H values of 0.23 and 0.17 respectively.

3.3: Migration Determinants for foreign-born

3.3a: How do migration factors affect probability of migration for foreign-born?

After understanding the factors affecting foreign-born internal migration from 2000 to 2019, migration determinants are further analyzed through regressions.

The first regression is:

$$(1)\ Migration = \alpha + \beta_1\, Age + \beta_2\, Age^2 + \beta_3\, Eudcation + \beta_4\, ForeignBorn + \beta_5\, Married + \beta_6\, Sex + \beta_7\, GroupConcentration + \beta_8\, Employment + \xi$$

This regression analyzes how the probability of migration changes based on nativity denoted by "ForeignBorn" variable while controlling for other variables such as age, education, marital status, sex, population concentration and employment.The effects of population concentration is also investigated in

this regression using "GroupConcentration (H)" variable. The results of regression (1) are captured in table 4 with adjusted R-squared value of 0.014 and test-statistics of 1484.53. The results show statistical significance, and based on the coefficients, the probability of moving internally in the US will increase if an individual is educated, foreign-born or married. The negative coefficient for population concentration variable means that if the current state of residence has a high population concentration, that individual is less likely to move. This verifies previous assumption that some groups prefer to live in areas with people from the same ethnic group or country of origin.

3.3b: How does likelihood of moving for each foreign-born from 26 countries change based on population concentration and other migration factors?

Next, to consider a heterogeneous set of individuals, I analyze how likelihood of migration changes for people from the 26 previously selected countries based on population size. The following regression, controlling age, education, marital status, sex and year is used:

$$(2)\ Migration = \alpha + \beta_1\, Age + \beta_2\, Age^2 + \beta_3\, Eudcation + \beta_4\, ForeignBorn + \beta_5\, Married + \beta_6\, Sex + \beta_7\, Year + \xi$$

Essentially, β_4 represents the probability of foreign-born moving in the US and is referred to as the "likelihood" coefficient in this research. These likelihood coefficients for 26 countries are captured in table 5. The table is ranked in descending order of foreign-born population shares in the US. Using these likelihood coefficients and H from the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index above, figure 4 shows the relationship between likelihood of migration and group concentration, where the size of the bubble represents the weight of each country in this sample. H shows how concentrated a population is across the US, with 1 being fully concentrated in one area and 0 being no concentration at all. The downward trend of likelihood coefficients and H shows that the higher the population concentration at current state of residence, the lower the chances of relocation. This means that a person is less likely to migrate if the current state of residence already has a high concentration of people from his or her ethnic group. To further analyze the

likelihood to relocate in the US for the 26 selected countries, several regressions are run with likelihood coefficients as dependent variable and four other independent variables: self-employment, sex, education, and employment status. The coefficients in table 6 show that the likelihood of migration for each foreign-born group increases with higher shares of educated, employed, or self-employed individuals in each group. As previously supported in summary statistics, higher education corresponds to higher level of relocation rates. Similar patterns were depicted for the relationship between migration rates and share of employment. A positive relationship was seen, meaning that the higher the share of employed individuals in a foreign-born group, the higher the migration rates are for people from each of these 26 countries.

3.3c: Is population concentration interrelated with risk aversion?

I further analyze to see what determine population concentration. Here, I examine the role of risk aversion and how this factor relates to concentration. In this case, risk aversion is measured by the variable, self-employment. Self-employment is included as a estimated measure of how much risk a person is willing to take. This is because being self-employed is generally economically risky as opposed to salary/wage worker and I use self-employment as a proxy for risk aversion. That is, individuals who are less risk adverse may be more willing to becoming self-employed. A simple regression with population concentration and self-employment is run:

$$(3)\ GroupConcentration = \alpha + \beta_1\ SelfEmployed\ + \xi$$

Regression (3) results in a coefficient of -0.00085 for self-employment with a standard error of 0.00022 and F-statistic of 14.58. This means that a risk neutral person who is self-employed is more likely to contribute to a lower population concentration in the current state of residence. Relating this to previous results, it shows that the likelihood of relocation is expected to increase when that person is self-

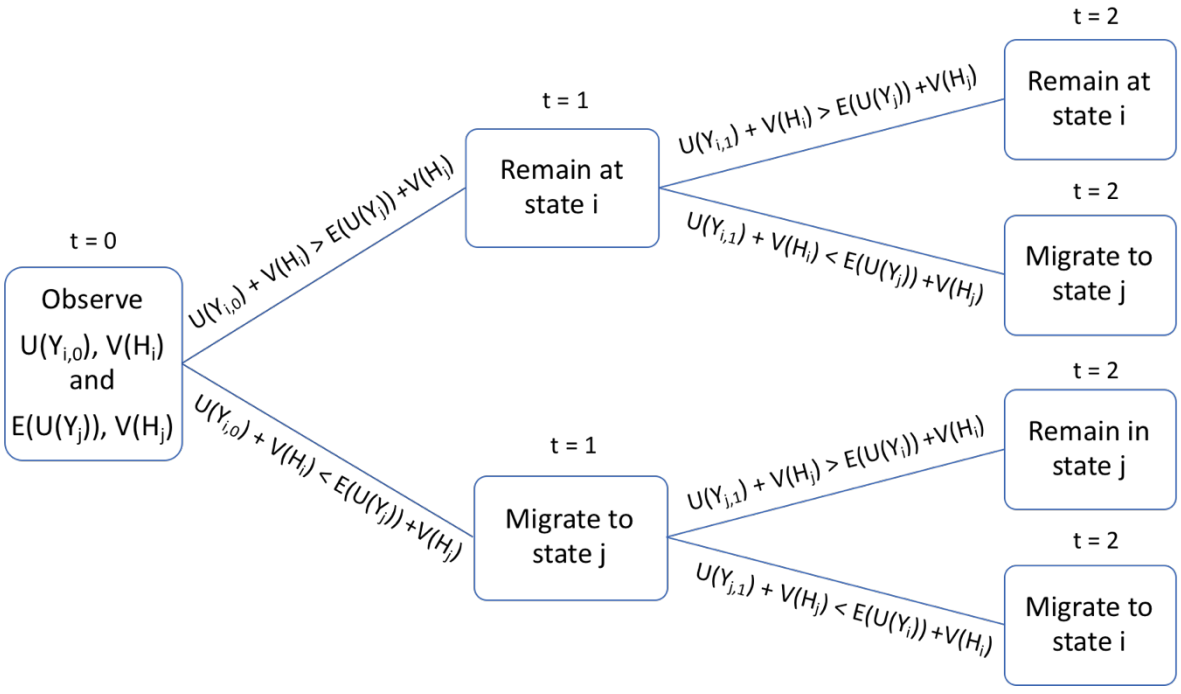
employed. This shows that risk aversion is a factor that affects population concentration which further impacts internal migration.

After examining the questions of who among the foreign-born population relocates and how population concentration factored by risk has an impact on this decision, I next build a theoretical model to understand this relationship.

4. Theoretical Model

The model investigates how migration decisions are affected by income, population concentration, and risk aversion. Individuals receive utility from income (Y) and population concentration (H). In regards to the latter, and all else equal, the individuals prefer to remain or migrate to places with high concentrations of people from their groups. The model also considers different level of risk aversion of individuals to track how this impacts the concentration dynamics and migration patterns.

4.1: Timeline of Movement for Each Period for Individual in State i



The timeline represents how relocation decisions are made within this model over a period of time. At the beginning of each period, individuals will start in state i and will receive an income of Y_i. Income is persistent across time and for each period, there is a probability of redrawing income from a log-normal income distribution. The individuals have static expectations over population concentration (H) – they observe H at any point and assume it will always be the same value. The decision to migrate or not is based on comparing the utility of staying in state i with the utility of moving to state j. According to the timeline above, at t = 0 at state i, an individual will observe the current utility functions of Y_i and H_i which are compared to the lifetime functions of Y_j and H_j. If the utility function of $Y_{i,0}$ and H_i are higher than expected lifetime utility of Y_j and H_j, the individual will decide to remain in state i in the following period. Otherwise, he or she will migrate to state j. If the individual decides to migrate to state j, he or she will observe the utility function of Y_j and H_j and compare these to the lifetime function of Y_i and H_i to make decision for the next period. Following this timeline, the individual will continue to monitor the values of Y and H at state i and j for each period and will decide whether to move or not. These decisions will also be impacted by level of risk aversion of that individual.

4.2: Mathematical Model and Results

Using the timeline and set up of the model above, I develop a mathematical model to explain the migration decision.

Value of remaining in state i: $M_{i,t} = U(Y_{i,t}) + V(H_{i,t}) + \beta EF(Y, H)$

Value of moving to state j: $M_{j,t} = U(Y_{j,t}) + V(H_{j,t}) + \beta EF(Y, H)$

Stay: if $M_{i,t} > M_{j,t}$

Move: if $M_{i,t} < M_{j,t}$

where, for any time t,

utility from income: $U(Y_i) = U(Y_j) = \frac{Y^{(1-\sigma)}}{1-\sigma}$

utility from population concentration: $V(H_i) = V(H_j) = \alpha \frac{H^{(1-\beta)}}{1-\beta}$

population concentration in state i: $H_i = \frac{N\_i}{N}$

population concentration in state i: $H_i = \frac{N\_j}{N}$

σ is the coefficient of the relative risk aversion

α and β are constants

N_i and N_j are the populations in states i and j, and

N is the total population ($N = N_i + N_j$)

In the mathematical model, I parameterize the model to match several empirical features in the CPS data. First, I assume income is log-normally distributed and I match this distribution with the mean and variance of the foreign-born income in the CPS. I then simulate the model for 100,000 individuals to find the steady state. I calculate the parameters such that the per-period migration rate is 2% which is an average of the annual state-to-state migration rates of the foreign-born groups in the data. The above equations explain the migration decisions of individuals to remain in state i or move to state j. The value of remaining in state i, as described, is a combined utility of income and population concentration in state i and the expected lifetime utility that an individual can get if he or she remains in state i. Similarly, the value of moving to state j is the combines utility and lifetime utility of income and population concentration in state j. With these values, an individual will choose to stay if the value of remaining in state i is higher than the value of moving to state j. Otherwise, an individual will decide to move to state j that gives a higher utility value. I run this model with different sigma values which corresponds to coefficient of the relative risk aversion, and analyze the relationship between population concentration and risk aversion.

The main finding from this model is risk aversion impacts population concentration which further affects migration decisions. Figure-5 shows that risk aversion and population concentration have a downward sloping relationship. This means that the higher the level of risk aversion, the higher the

population concentration is in the current state. As people are more risk averse, they tend to take less risk and further contribute to a more concentrated population of people from the same country.

To examine why population concentration is increasing as individuals are more risk averse, I break the model down into a simple static problem. In this static problem, I only change the values of population concentration over an income range while keeping all other variables, including time, constant. The threshold value for a static problem is denoted by MV and is a combination of utility in state i while factoring out the expected lifetime utility in state j:

$$MV_i = U(Y_i) - E[U(Y_j)] + V(H_i) - V(H_j)$$

All else constant, if I only change the population concentration functions ($V(H_i) - V(H_j)$), the change in the threshold migration value is higher for people who are more risk averse than for risk neutral. This is demonstrated in figure 6 which describes the migration cutoff value with income as independent variable. The graph shows that as income increases, risk neutral people have a steeper curve for threshold migration value while risk averse people have a flatter curve. When population concentration is increased, both curves of risk neutral and risk averse individuals shift upwards denoted by the dotted lines. But since the risk averse curve is flatter, the threshold value is more sensitive to change in population concentration as opposed to risk neutral case.

To relate this back to the data, regression results in previous section has shown that there is a positive relationship between population concentration and risk aversion. In the regressions above, self-employment is used as a measure of risk aversion since by assumption, being self-employed corresponds to the trait of being less risk averse than wage or salary workers. According to the data, self-employed individuals are less likely to respond to changes in population concentration, which is explained by the mathematical model in this paper.

5. Conclusion

This research ultimately explains some of the factors affecting migration rates of foreign-born in the US with a focus on population concentration and risk aversion. Using IMPUS-CPS, from 2000 to 2019, European-born, Asian-born and African-born are found to contribute to higher migration rates in the US relative to Central/South American-born. In terms of migration factors, the probability of relocating within the states increases with a higher education level and lower population concentration in the current state of residence. Foreign-born, especially Asian-born, tend to migrate internally to states with a higher population concentration of other Asian-born. Furthermore, self-employment is used as a measure of risk aversion which indicates a negative relationship with population concentration. This is further explained through the mathematical model, which shows that risk averse individuals are more sensitive to migration cutoff values when population concentration changes. Hence, the research shows how migration factors affect the likelihood of relocation in the US in terms of ethnic groups and also for individuals from 26 countries selected in this research. The main theoretical result also shows that population concentration is interrelated with risk aversion. Further studies could improve to expand the theoretical model to incorporate more variables and restrictions to reflect the actual trends in US internal migration.

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Appendix:

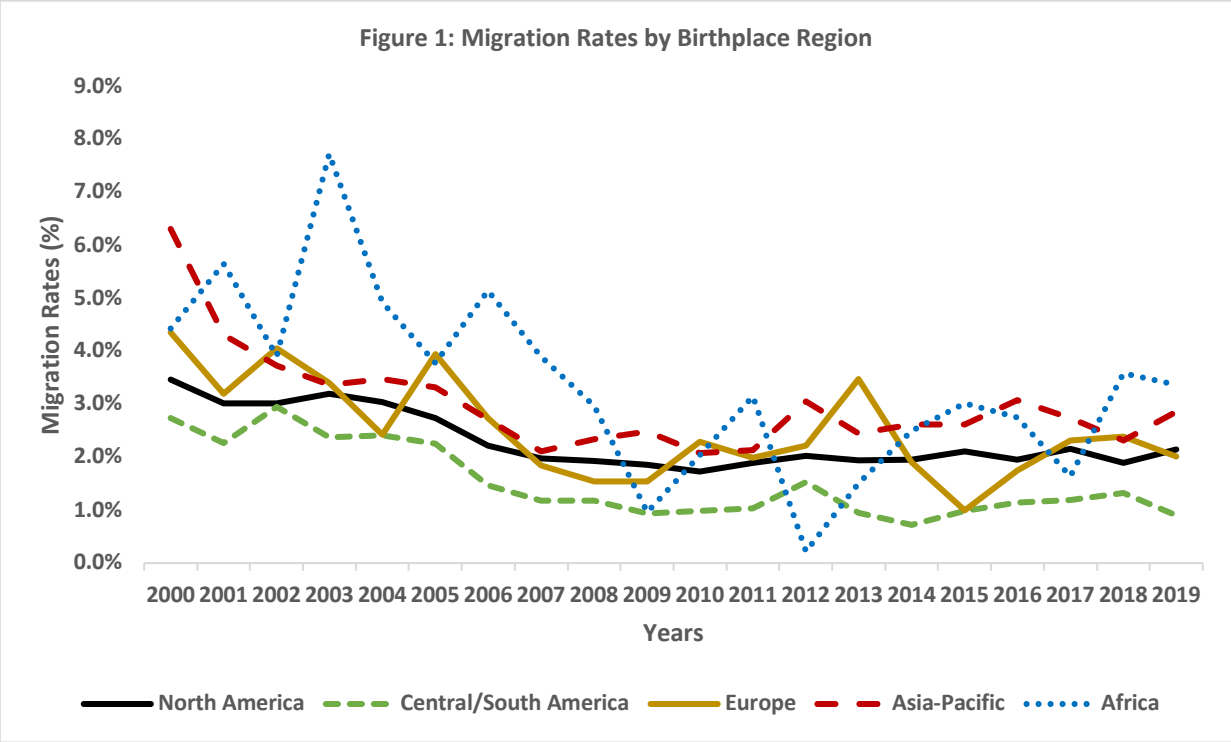


Figure 1: Migration Rates by Birthplace Region
9.0%
8.0%
7.0%
6.0%
5.0%
4.0%
3.0%
2.0%
1.0%
0.0%
Migration Rates (%)
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019
Years
North America
Central/South America
Europe
Asia-Pacific
Africa

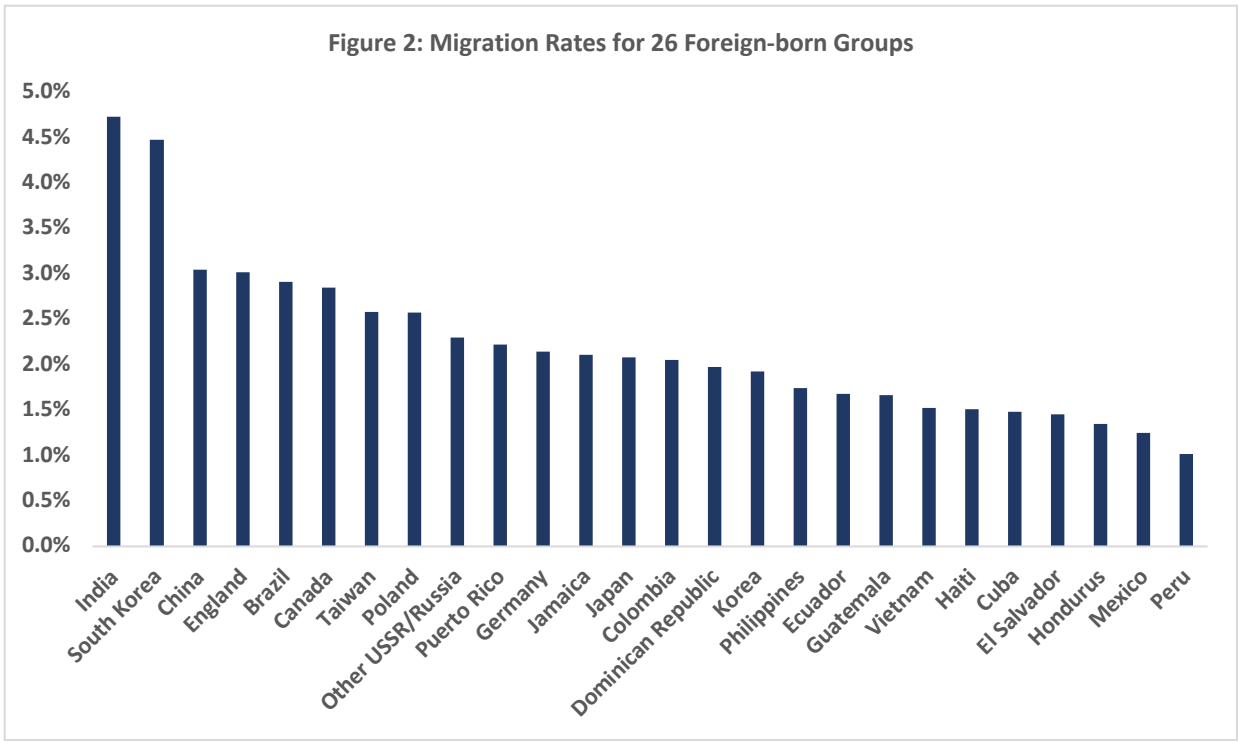


Figure 2: Migration Rates for 26 Foreign-born Groups
5.0%
4.5%
4.0%
3.5%
3.0%
2.5%
2.0%
1.5%
1.0%
0.5%
0.0%
India
South Korea
China
England
Brazil
Canada
Taiwan
Poland
Other USSR/Russia
Puerto Rico
Germany
Jamaica
Japan
Colombia
Dominican Republic
Korea
Philippines
Ecuador
Guatemala
Vietnam
Haiti
Cuba
El Salvador
Honduras
Mexico
Peru

Figure 3: Migration Rates and Shares of Educated Population from 2000 to 2019

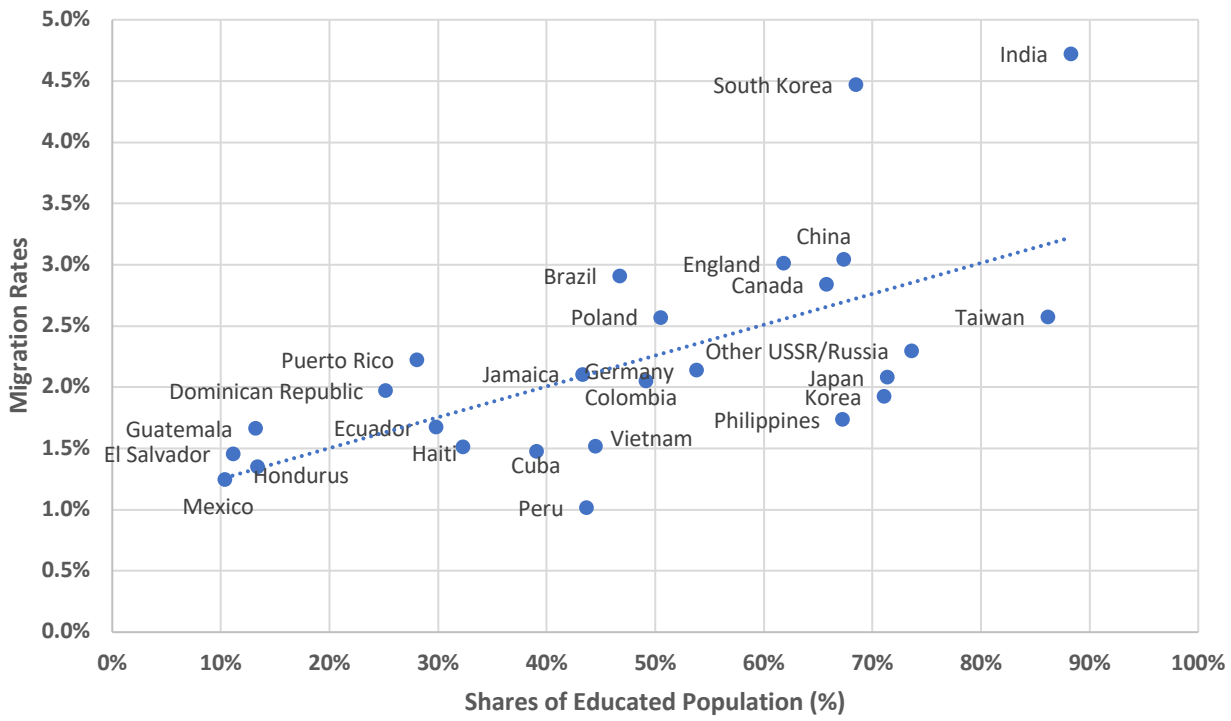


Figure 4: Likelihood of Migration Vs. Concentration across US

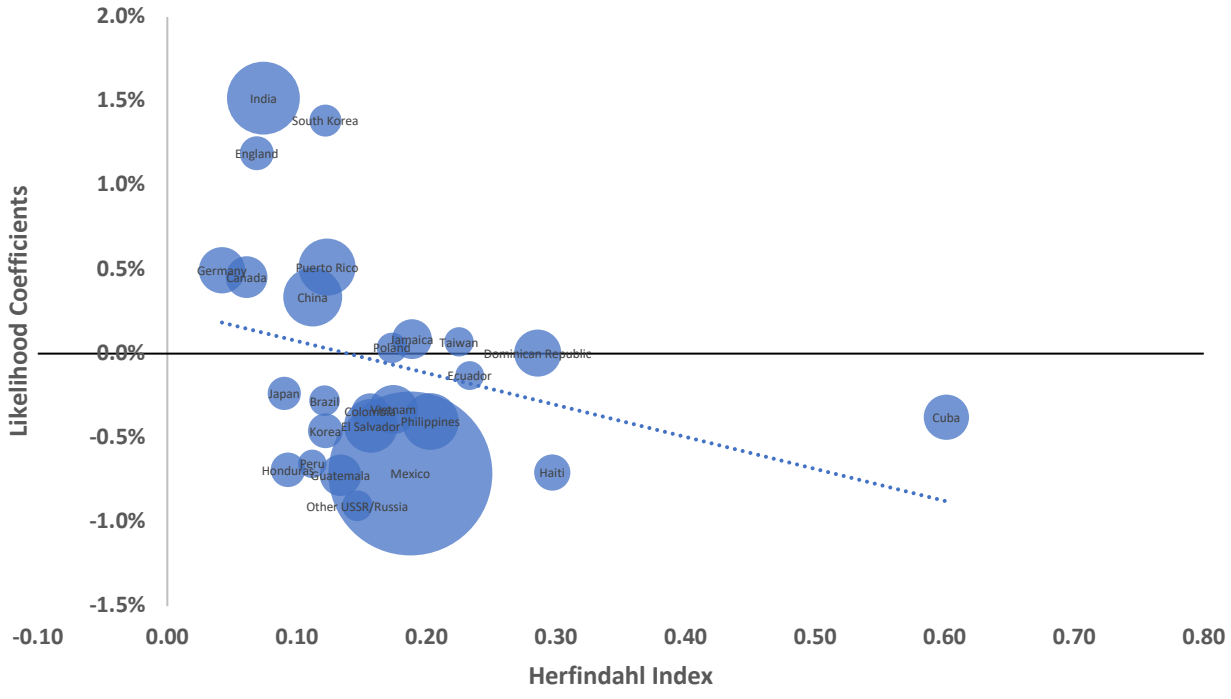
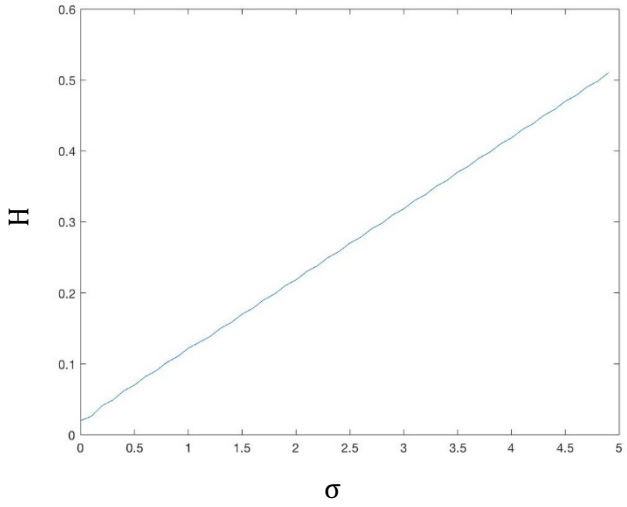


Figure-5: Sigma (coefficient of relative risk aversion) vs H (population concentration)



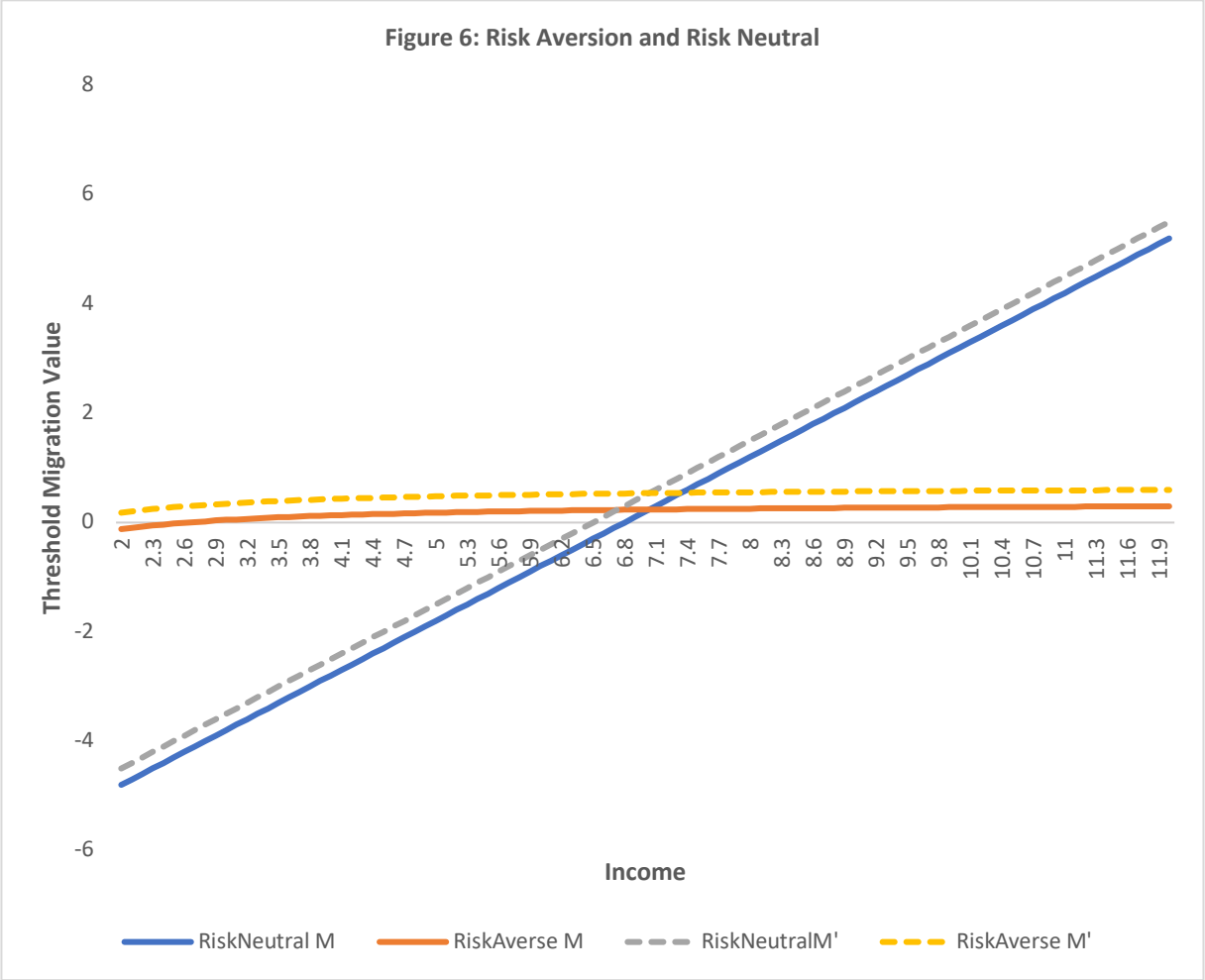


Table 1: Summary statistics by region

Region	% Employed	% Self-employed	% Educated	Female	Average Age	Population Shares
North America	79%	10%	45%	48%	40	83%
Central/South America	76%	10%	20%	47%	39	9%
Europe	81%	14%	60%	46%	41	2%
Asia-Pacific	80%	12%	68%	40%	39	4%
Africa	80%	10%	57%	41%	39	1%

Table 2: Population shares, migration rates and population concentration by region

	Population Shares	Migration Rates	Population Concentration
North American-born	83%	2.3%	0.04
Central/South American-born	9%	1.5%	0.21
European-born	2%	2.5%	0.10
Asian-born	4%	2.9%	0.14
African-born	1%	3.0%	0.09

Table 3: Summary statistics by country of origin

Country of Origin	Employed	Self-employed	Educated	Female	Average Age	% Migration Rates	Population Concentration	Population Shares
Mexico	74%	9%	10%	43%	38	1.2%	0.19	30.2%
India	86%	9%	88%	29%	37	4.7%	0.07	4.7%
Puerto Rico	66%	5%	28%	56%	41	2.2%	0.12	3.9%
Philippines	84%	5%	67%	54%	41	1.7%	0.20	3.6%
El Salvador	81%	10%	11%	46%	39	1.5%	0.16	3.5%
China	78%	10%	67%	45%	39	3.0%	0.11	3.1%
Dominican Republic	72%	7%	25%	66%	40	2.0%	0.29	2.4%
Germany	79%	10%	54%	48%	41	2.1%	0.04	2.2%
Vietnam	82%	14%	45%	38%	41	1.5%	0.17	2.2%
Cuba	80%	16%	39%	44%	42	1.5%	0.60	2.1%
Guatemala	77%	9%	13%	39%	37	1.7%	0.13	2.1%
Canada	79%	15%	66%	47%	41	2.8%	0.06	1.9%
Colombia	81%	12%	49%	52%	41	2.1%	0.16	1.6%
Jamaica	85%	7%	43%	62%	41	2.1%	0.19	1.4%
Hondurus	76%	11%	13%	48%	37	1.4%	0.09	1.2%
Japan	77%	10%	71%	48%	40	2.1%	0.09	1.2%
Korea	72%	20%	71%	46%	41	1.9%	0.12	1.1%
England	81%	12%	62%	48%	42	3.0%	0.07	1.1%
Haiti	81%	5%	32%	54%	41	1.5%	0.30	1.1%
South Korea	75%	22%	68%	48%	39	4.5%	0.12	1.1%
Peru	84%	13%	44%	48%	41	1.0%	0.11	0.9%
Ecuador	81%	10%	30%	43%	40	1.7%	0.23	0.9%
Taiwan	74%	12%	86%	45%	41	2.6%	0.23	0.9%
Brazil	80%	18%	47%	47%	38	2.9%	0.12	0.8%
Poland	79%	16%	51%	49%	41	2.6%	0.17	0.8%
Other USSR/Russia	80%	14%	74%	51%	38	2.3%	0.15	0.7%

Table 4: Regression (1) results

Variables	Coeffcients	Standard Error
Age	-0.0071 ***	0.00015
Age2	0.0001 ***	$1.93e^{-06}$
Educated	0.0140 ***	0.00033
Foreign Born	0.0067 ***	0.00049
Married	0.0011 ***	0.000076
Female	-0.0027 ***	0.00032
Year	-0.0009 ***	0.000029
Group Concentration	-0.0630 ***	0.0021
Employment	-0.0096 ***	0.00040

Table 5: Likelihood of migration and population concentration by country of origin

Country of Origin	Population Concentration	Likelihood
Mexico	0.19	-0.71%
India	0.07	1.52%
Puerto Rico	0.12	0.51%
Philippines	0.20	-0.40%
El Salvador	0.16	-0.43%
China	0.11	0.34%
Dominican Republic	0.29	0.00%
Germany	0.04	0.50%
Vietnam	0.17	-0.33%
Cuba	0.60	-0.38%
Guatemala	0.13	-0.72%
Canada	0.06	0.45%
Colombia	0.16	-0.35%
Jamaica	0.19	0.09%
Honduras	0.09	-0.69%
Japan	0.09	-0.24%
Korea	0.12	-0.46%
England	0.07	1.19%
Haiti	0.30	-0.71%
South Korea	0.12	1.38%
Peru	0.11	-0.65%
Ecuador	0.23	-0.13%
Taiwan	0.23	0.07%
Brazil	0.12	-0.28%
Poland	0.17	0.03%
Other USSR/Russia	0.15	-0.90%

Table 6: Regression results of likelihood of migration based on the share of each characteristics for people from 26 countries

	Weighted	Not Weighted
Group Concentration	-0.0295951	-0.011615
Self-employed Share	0.0182863	0.0154522
Share of Male	0.0197065	0.0190938
Educated Share	0.0242576	0.0146785
Employed Share	0.0788448	0.0011969